A 41e

John Carter Brown.

76:

# A
# MAN
OF
# ABILITIES
FOR THE
# EARL of *B*---------*E*,
OR,
## *Scotch Politics defeated in* AMERICA.

Accompanied with ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes, and a Hint of the late intended miniſterial change.

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*Infandum caput!* . . . . . .
. . . . . *Hic vir! hic eſt!*

VIRG.

A Man whoſe Inclinations led him to be corrupt; and *ſaid* to have *great Abilities*, to manage and multiply, and defend his corruptions.

SWIFT.

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JOHN CARTER BROWN.

# ADDRESS

## TO THE

# PUBLIC.

DIſſimulation having tainted that fountain, which ought to flow the moſt pure of all, by the foul introduction of an ill-choſen *ſteward*, born, in the general ſenſe, to ſome inglorious cataſtrophe, in chaſtiſement for having hitherto proved ſo highly prejudicial to the intereſt of his miſtaken employer; it is now no longer time for temperance or moderation towards ſuch a prevailing peſtilence; therefore every well-wiſher to king and country are called upon to diſplay all his latent machinations to the public's eye, in the moſt glaring colours, and to bolt him from his moſt hidden receſſes: nay, were he audaciouſly to ſeek for refuge under the throne; thence to drag to light the ſcreaming bird of darkneſs,-----that through the continued inſolence of arbitrary rangerſhip, hath debaſed the patrician trees of the foreſt, down to as low and pliant uſes as ever plebeian under-wood hath been devoted, in the moſt abandoned times.

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Nothing, forſooth, is to wear any ſtamp of merit, but as he may be pleaſed to impreſs; and whatever he thinks proper to ſcowl upon, is to be avoided as criminal. Nay, he hath even aſſumed a popiſh purgatorial power of cleanſing from ſins, and regenerating to virtue and honour the condemned to laſting ſhame, and for a moſt unpardonable purpoſe; that of commanding a garbled army, to conſiſt chiefly of his compatriot ſpoilers, to make inroads upon our brother foreſters in another hemiſphere, and devaſt their virtuous ſettlements, becauſe the now adopted reſidence of liberty, and future azylum of her perſecuted votaries in Europe.

But how inadequate the intended chieftain was to ſo infernal an enterprize, which is treaſon even in thought, will be evinced unallegorically, upon hiſtorical, certain and unvarniſhed facts in the annexed pamphlet, bearing the uſual title given by the favourite to his minion; at the very name or idea of which capital offender the nobly indignant words of PERCY occur.

*Why look you, I am whipt and ſcourg'd with rods,*
*Nettled and ſtung with piſs-mires, when I hear*
*Of this vile politician,*-----B-----e.

SHAKESPEARE.

# A

# M A N

# O F

# A B I L I T I E S.

AS it happeneth in empires, ſo it often is the fate of diſtinguiſhed families, that, when having attained to their utmoſt period of glory or fame, they cannot extend the limits of either; but by a fatality, interwoven with all human affairs, gradually degenerate. Inſtances, in point of empire, are to be found in moſt hiſtorians, and therefore ſhall not be an object of enquiry here; becauſe the ſubject choſen

 confines

confines to a ſpecial inveſtigation of *one*, in whom the luſtre of a long line of honourable anceſtry is, in the general ſenſe of our nation, totally eclipſed.

The noble houſe's decline moſt certainly commenced in the perſon of our impleaded delinquent's father, as in the grandſire (their greateſt glory) united ſhone the hero, the poet, as well as the judicious and munificent patron of true, not falſely pretended, merit, in others. His collected courage and true ſpirit of heroiſm, at the approaching hour of danger, appear in the celebrated ſong, written at the eve of a ſea-fight;

*To all ye ladies now at land*, &c.

The illuſtrious perſonage's being a poet of the firſt rank, and, at the ſame time, a foremoſt ornament in the muſes' train, his own productions truly Parnaſſian, demonſtrate, beyond the reach of doubt. As a proof of his having been the judicious and munificent patron of *true merit* in others, let PRIOR's name, that happy lyric poet, the well-beloved of Apollo, and to be ever revered by all men of taſte, ſuffice. Struck with

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the ſplendour of ſo tranſcendant a character, and in compliment to ſo praiſe-worthy a race of mortals as down to him the the S-------les had proved themſelves, Mr. Pope threw out his tributary mite of praiſe.

*Heroes and poets ſtill adorn the line.*

But alas! in the celebrated earl all ſuch pretenſions to an extraordinary fame expired.

LIONEL, the ſon, fell infinitely ſhort of ſuch a Sire, being equally devoid of all exertive energies, either of mind or body. He grew up, from his younger years, to the full meaning of the expreſſion, a compleat court-ſycophant. A plauſible, or rather happy, exteriour was the deceitful covering of as falſe and cozening a heart as ever ſkulked within a human breaſt. With little parts, ſome addreſs, and much diſſimulation, he contrived, by the dint of thoſe petty artifices, appendaged to low cunning, to be ever well with the miniſtry, whatever were the diſpoſitions of the time, whether fluctuating, or, as often, quite contradictory, even in one day. Such political variations did not in the leaſt embaraſs the ready, verſatile, and ſtate-cameleon. He was, on all

occaſions, immediately tinged with, and wore a complexional colour, ſuited to the temporary meaſures; by which ſubtle fineſſe alone, and no plea of ſolid worth, did he long flouriſh in the royal favour; and for a conſiderable ſeries of years enjoyed a rotatory ſucceſſion of the firſt and moſt lucrative places under the crown; the whole by far exceeding what had been conferred on any ſubject in a like number of years, which induced the late ingenious and learned earl of Granville thus to reply to a nobleman, ſpeaking contemptuouſly of the hackneyed, placeman duke, as to his mental abilities: "You may look upon D----t "as a fool, and call him blockhead, if you pleaſe, "my lord; but, for my part, I conſider him as "the moſt ſenſible and political of us peers; "for he manages ſo well, in regard to ſelf, as to "be always employed in ſome high office." That firſt created duke of his family, who was, when at court, all ſmiles, bows, courteſy, nay, of moſt obliging demeanor, and moreover, an unlimitted dealer in promiſes, which he rarely meant to obſerve, or even deigned to remember, after he had made them: when returned to his country Villa was very hard, as well as moſt uncertain to be dealt with; and to give the laſt trait of his character, he was deliberately oppreſ-

ſive

ſive, whenever an opportunity preſented itſelf; which to his ungracious mind was a not diſpleaſing occurrence.

One of the many ſtate employments which D-----t had filled was that of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. On his firſt going to that kingdom he was much liked, on account of his ſmooth outſide, and taking behaviour, with thoſe among the people, whoſe unpenetrating eyes can be delighted with looking on a ſhallow ſtream, that dimples its ſurface in a pleaſing manner, and ſo diſplays its want of depth. The vice-roy, in order to ingratiate himſelf and family more and more with the too eaſily duped Iriſh, had his darling ſon G------e entered of their univerſity, and educated there.

G------e, inſtead of conceiving any regard for the country of his education, nurſed in his dark boſom a rankling malice towards it, which he has often owned to intimates; and ſometimes declared it unaccountable even to himſelf.

The papa-duke's firſt courſe of vice-royalty in Ireland, which had been continued ſix years, through ſpecial favour, being over, and likewiſe the

the courſe of his ſon's education completed, the hopeful young nobleman repaired to England; and made it his choice for life of being employed in the army; becauſe, by vertue of his family-intereſt, and the ſovereign's countenance, there was no rank of military promotion (ſuppoſing him endowed with the proper requiſites) to which he might not, in due time, look up at and attain.

But as, from his boyiſh days, G------e had ever been doubted of by ſeveral of his ſchool-fellows in the article of courage, other intereſted perſons in order to pay their court to the father, and to palliate, in ſome manner, ſuch a ſurmiſed deficiency, cried him up for a good ſcholar; as one poſſeſſed of a great genius, and that promiſed to blaze out in time, A Man of Abilities!

Now, whether this fallen warriour may any more be entitled to a characteriſtic pre-eminence for mental than corporeal vigour, will appear from the recital of the following facts.

The general aſſertion made in behalf of his courage reſts upon his having been at the battle of Fontenoy.----- Well,---- what then? his duty, as a ſubaltern officer, made him obey command,

nor

nor could he have done otherwiſe, as wave behind impels the wave before, elſe public infamy muſt have enſued: beſides, it has been declared by thoſe who were not far from him, on the tremendous onſet, that, were it not for an officer, named *Bragge Fitz-gerald*, if we remember right, an Iriſh gentleman, who was near to, and kept up his courage, by all means imaginable, on ſuch a trying occaſion, his lordſhip (who, if he pleaſes, can tell what paſſed between them) would then have anticipated the diſgrace of *Minden*; but with far leſs detriment to his king and country. How hath his friend on that deciſive day been rewarded by him? it is aſſerted, moſt ungratefully.

The next article of any military note which we heard of him, was, his having been ſent with his regiment againſt the rebels. He was not reported to have been in any imminent danger during that expedition, and the only diſaſter which happened to him was the loſs of his baggage, with this comfortable reflection, to ſooth him for ſuch a loſs, that it muſt have fallen into the hands of a people againſt whom he had harboured no rooted antipathy, but rather a growing partiality in their behalf; and Cuningham, with whom he ac-

accidentally got acquainted there, is a very glaring inſtance.

The rebellion being cruſhed, and an end being put to a foreign war, the young lord G------e returned to enjoy peace and London, where he was looked upon as a kind of favourite at court, and the moſt riſing minion of fortune. He was much taken notice of, and a general regard paid to him in his military ſtation, as to one who might probably figure one day at the head of the army. Such flattering circumſtances gave him opportunities of diſplaying his innate haughtineſs of tempers, and ſupercilious arrogance to officers as well as tyrannic diſpoſitions over the poor ſoldiery; nor ought to be forgotten his illiberal fondneſs of ſtraining after ſarcaſtic wit, in which attempts however, he proved abortive; for his lordſhip never appeared at college in a more brilliant light than that of a laborious plodder, and a mere ſulky proficient.

After an interval of ſome years, the ever place-devouring duke of D------t ſollicited and obtained his being nominated by the king a ſecond time to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. His ſon G------e being grown up in years and avarice, he appoint-

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ed his firſt ſecretary, a derogatory ſtation for the ſon of a moſt high and puiſſant prince of England; but this ſtep ſufficiently denoted the covetous monopoly intended by both; ſuch diſpoſitions in that department, no matter by whom put in practice, ſhould ever be eyed with contempt, as the pſeudo-political work of miſerly, narrow, and groveling minds; the retalers but not repreſentatives of majeſty. Lord G-----e, as the vulgar ſaying is, will never be damned for having intruded himſelf into a place below one of ſo high birth, and his then almoſt regal filiation, on account of the many diſagreeable conſequences, as by facts to follow will appear.

Lord G------e was ſcarce arrived in Dublin, with his father, when he immediately diſplayed, in the double capacity of vice-roy's ſon and ſecretary, more the airs of an abſolute prince, even to deſpotiſm, than what the young man really ought. Prerogative was to be ſtretched; the hereditary freedom of the ſubject curtailed. In ſhort, every thing was to be done as chimed in with his turbulent fancy. The too implicit father had reſigned the ſole ſteerage of the ſtate-veſſel to his ſon's pilotage, which drove them upon thoſe ſhoals and

and rocks that in fine politically ſhipwrecked both, in that kingdom.

Nevil Jones, eſq; ſurveyor-general of Ireland (the merit or demerit of whoſe caſe we concern not ourſelves with here) was then under a parliamentary enquiry, relative to the repairing of the ſeveral barracks throughout that realm, and for which he had received the allotted, a conſiderable ſum of money. This enquiry was in ſtarted conſequence of many complaints from the officers quartered in different parts.

The complained of ſurveyor lord G------e was pleaſed to take under his gracious protection, and conjointly with STONE, *his* primate of Ireland, to declare himſelf at the head of a party in oppoſition to that of the then ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, ſince created earl of Shanon.

Such petulant intermeddling, of a lord lieutenant's ſecretary, provoked, from the oppoſite party, the publication of a clever and witty pamphlet, called the *Hiſtory of* ROGER, under which title the ſpeaker was allegorically delineated. Therein were alſo pourtrayed in a ſenſible and humourous manner, the genuine features of both

parties

parties. The ſecretary, lord G------e, although ſo long before the *Minden*-firſt of Auguſt, was then antedated, typified, and pre-nominated *ancient Piſtol!* wonderful! What foreſight, what intuitive diſcovery was that pamphlet fraught with! The preſaging author muſt have ſmoked the horſe officer, notwithſtanding the affected terrour in his looks, and tremendous bluſtering of his boots.

The ingenious little hiſtory of *Roger* having produced, on the ſpeaker's ſide, the deſired effect; ſo on the other ſide, his ſecretaryſhip and party being expoſed to the laugh of the public, their defeat was the conſequence for that ſeſſion. But they, however, did not give up their game for entirely loſt; becauſe, buoyed up with hopes of ſucceſs, in the enſuing, when the lord lieutenant, their abettor, ſhould (as he promiſed he would) return from England with a reinforcement of royal promiſes and menaces, to ſupport their cauſe; into which unconſtitutional engagement he was ſeduced by his ſon: an egregious proof of his being *a man of Abilities*.

The wiſhed-for time of the parliament's meeting at length come, and *Jones*'s affair, he in the interval had got himſelf elected a member of the

houſe, ſtill pending; that was chiefly made the point of party-conteſt, to ſcrutinize the force of court and country intereſts, for the further purſuit of projects big with danger to Ireland.

Matters were carried on with great warmth on both ſides. The horſe-officer and ſecretary lord pluming himſelf on his father's countenance, threw aſide all reſerve and decency (conſidering his precarious ſituation) even to the firſt nobles of the land. Such miſconduct drew upon him a ſtorm of obloquy and abuſe, all which he philoſophically ſwallowed, or artfully ſneered away, but for which a man of warmer feelings would have thought it incumbent on him to demand perſonal ſatisfaction.

It being foreign from our purpoſe to enter into any detail about the parliamentary proceedings of that ſeſſion, in Dublin, the reader ſhall here be preſented only with an account of the ſecretary's cloſing that polemical campaign, and the manner in which he departed from Ireland.

Mr. *Jones*, who, had not lord Blunderbuſs G------e undertaken his cauſe, might have met with milder treatment, was voted guilty of the facts

facts alledged againſt him, and expelled the houſe in conſequence.

The ſecretary's unnatural ſtraining after the pathetic, had more than once, during that proceſs, afforded ample occaſion of laughter to the houſe ; it being, as often as attempted by him, turned into ridicule by ſome other member. His lordſhip's ſtyle and manner were very eaſily taken off. In argument he was ever weak, though often inſolent. His diction was both puerile and turgid. His oratorial faculties, ſuch as they are, will ever tend more to overthrow than ſupport any cauſe, which he ſhall undertake.

So far for the unavailing flimſineſs of orator *Would be*: but to the flagrant ſhame of the officer be it recorded, that a challenge was inſinuated to him from an Iriſh peer, of the firſt rank, the earl of K------e, and to this purpoſe: " Your " arrogance in this kingdom is ſo overbearing and " intolerable, and your diſreſpect of the peerage " ſo deſerving of chaſtiſement, that, notwith- " ſtanding your preſent low and adopted me- " nial rank, of lord lieutenant's ſecretary, yet I " will condeſcend to give you an opportunity of " proving yourſelf a man ; and removing, which

" I in-

" I invite you to do, and ſhould be glad of, the
" the too generally received notion here of your
" being a coward."

What was the ſecretary militant's anſwer to this challenge ?----- why,---- why--- although in the very depth of winter, he ſneaked off from Dublin, and at midnight, in the common packet, for Holy-Head.---- *Abiit, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit; nemine honeſto ſalutato Angliam navigavit.*

The humourous cry of the mob, for ſome days after, through every ſtreet, was,--- " at paſt twelve
" o'clock, and a cold, froſty morning, lord G----e
" unattended, ſtole away from the caſtle of Dub-
" lin, for Old England.-- O my good lord of K----e,
" why did you make him do ſo?" There were no puzzling or contradictory orders on this occaſion.

As Nevil Jones, had been diſgraced through the means of lord G----e's ſanction, ſo, from an unhappy attachment to his inauſpicious ſyſtem, was the theatre-royal pulled down, and its mock tyrant, *Sheridan*, like the real one of Sicily, obliged to make his eſcape, and earn a livelihood in another king-

kingdom, by becoming an itinerant pedagogue, and teaching young and *old infants* to read.

The late primate, *Stone*, was quite ſunk in character by his connection with the run-away militant ſecretary; and Cuningham, their choſen *aide de camp*, had acquired but little fame, or if any, ſuch as was not very deſirable. So, to ſum up all; diſgrace, ruin, and baſeneſs, were the attendants of lord G------e's political management in Ireland; where he deſerted and left quaking his aged parents, an helpleſs *Baucis* and *Philemon*, to the mercy of an incenſed people; and thus effectually proved himſelf the greateſt enemy his father could have had; becauſe, through the ſon-ſecretary's miſconduct, he was debarred from going a third time, as he had done in his former vice-gerency.

The people of Ireland behaved very civil to the duke during a three months ſojourning there for the fair weather, after his ſon's wintry midnight elopement.

When lord G------e found himſelf landed in England with whole bones, and a ſound ſkin, his every thought was bent on the means how he might wreak his vengeance upon Ireland; but

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finding that not a very practicable matter, *de ſe*, he betook himſelf to make them ridiculous in private companies, and in whatever public manner he could with impunity.

One odd ſcheme, indeed, he hit upon, (tho' others aſſert ſtrenuouſly, 'twas through a liking of the man's ſtyle) and of a very extraordinary nature, which was the naming a tradeſman, (who, having failed in London, had for ſome years taken refuge in Ireland, as a retainer about one of the play-houſes, either in quality of joint property-man, or aſſiſtant prompter) to be poet-laureat of that kingdom, with a yearly ſtipend of fifty pounds; notwithſtanding there were ſeveral young poetical geniuſes in his lordſhip's *alma mater*, the univerſity of Dublin, much fitter for ſuch an appointment than the very unqualified object he pitched upon; which, from a near inſpection we had of it at lord G------e's trial, appeared quite unadapted for thoſe fanciful cabrioles and capering of the mind, required by the flighty irregularities of a lyric muſe; now high, now low; now long, now ſhort. On the contrary, the thing is of a ſedate, grave, ſober aſpect, and ſeemingly habituated to the *Batavian order* of *thinking*; according to which all ideas and their repreſentative

parts

parts of ſpeech are methodically ranged, *ſtratum ſupra ſtratum*; whence the countenance derives an air of being inanely ſpeculative, or gloomily profound. It was highly entertaining to hear ſuch an one call itſelf *Bard*, and the ſo much younger lord G------e, *my patron*. How lucky the ſo protected in having ſuch a *protector!*

On the Being's firſt nomination a general enquiry was made, at which of the univerſities it had been bred; but no ſuch name had ever been entered in their books; nor could any more ſatisfactory account be got of it in any of the great ſchools in England or Ireland.

However, ſome of the old ſervants of the London theatres remembering the name and occupation it followed in queen Anne's reign, that diſcovery ſuggeſted to one of the wicked wits who ply about Covent-Garden, a ſubject for the following lines:

*Rhimers of* Grub-ſtreet, *here's matter to ſtare at,*
*An old barber's block's the* Iriſh *knob* Laureat!
*When erſt 'twould* ſcrawl *plays, and eke* growl *as play'r:*
Rich, *indignant, took ſnuff; and pſhaw'd:*--Horſe-hair.

A droll, appoſite and ſarcaſtic ſneer, from a manager to a *perruquial* candidate, either as a *play-wright*, or a *playman*. Now, whether it be from this object of lord G-----e's patronage, (which, as appeareth, may be the cauſe of wit in others) or from lord G------e's own patron, lord B---te, the late *bon mot* of the ſtreets, *that's the barber*, drew its origin, is a point that cannot be eaſily determined.

Having taken a curſory review of the ſecretary lord's tranſactions in Ireland, (omitting only thoſe of his nocturnal and *primatè*-deviations, which we aſſign over to the Scandalous Chronicle, looking upon ſuch charges to be, in general, the off-ſpring of party-reſentment) let us take a ſurvey of his conduct in England; and whether, as he had moſt eminently diſſerved and unhinged his father's intereſt in the realm of his vice-royalty, he hath not acquitted himſelf as inadequately, when employed by the ſovereign, either in England or elſewhere; and thereby eſtabliſhed a juſt foundation for this enquiry. Why has he been ſtiled A MAN OF ABILITIES?

When deputy maſter of the ordnance, under his grace the late duke of Marlborough, he made

minute, and very mean reſearches into the ſmalleſt perquiſites and little *douceurs* of place allowed to thoſe of the moſt moderate appointments; ſuch as a certain allowance to pay for their being carried from London to Woolwich, and reciprocally, *&c.* which ſeveral, eſpecially the young and the robuſt, were wont to ſave for themſelves and families, by *walking*, or going thither in paſſage-boats, *&c.* a laudable piece of *œconomy*.

But this prying ſtate-harpy, like to the poetical, aimed at aſſailing all modes of ſuſtenance, and befouling every department into which he could obtrude his baneful influence. For, while wallowing in eaſe and plenty himſelf, he deprived poor under-agents of what they had been allowed even in times when all the neceſſaries of life were not half ſo highly taxed.

From being a deſpoiler of thoſe in under-employments, the next attempt to prove himſelf *a man of abilities*, was, to become an *informer*, and to direct an accuſation againſt an officer of high rank.

After the unhappy miſcarriage of *Bynge* in the Mediterranean, upon which his lordſhip is

ſaid to have been very pert, an alarm was immediately ſpread that the French deſigned to invade Gibraltar, which place was reported not to be in a ſtate of defence, through the ſhameful neglect of the late governors; whereupon lord Tyrawley, in whom his Majeſty king George the Second repoſed the greateſt confidence, both as a ſtateſman and a general, was diſpatched, to examine the ſituation of the garriſon, and to put all to rights for a vigorous reſiſtance, in caſe of an attack.

The royal orders were no ſooner given than the veteran brave, and youthfully expeditious, departed, to ſee them duly executed. The accounts of lord Tyrawley, upon his return, for all neceſſary diſburſements, were in a private and cowardly manner, impleaded as exorbitant, and a proper ſubject for parliamentary notice---by whom? by the ingenuous lord G------e. When preparations for ſuch a proceeding were made, the better inſtructed deputy-maſter of the ordnance ſpared no pains to have it quaſhed: but the nicer ſentimental feeling of lord Tyrawley counteracted the *informer*'s machinations, and had his accounts, relative to the putting Gibraltar in a proper condition, ſubmitted to the enquiry of the houſe of commons, which honourable body complimented

his

his every meaſure, on ſo intereſting a conjuncture, with the higheſt, and juſtly deſerved ſenſe of their approbation.

The *clandeſtinely* accuſed nobleman and gallant commander, of unimpeachable demeanor, in every employment, however high, (and to all he had done honour) did expreſs himſelf openly in ſuch a manner of the defeated informer, as, if there were a ſolitary ſpark of irritable honour concealed in any part of his phlegmatic and frigid compoſition, it muſt have kindled, blazed forth, and fired him on to manly reſentment.---- But ſoft and fair, if you pleaſe, (ſome may reply) it is an eaſy matter for people unconcerned to talk of fighting. They do not conſider that even a hero ſlain, either in battle or in duel, is but the *counterfeit* of a man, and what mortal of primitive chriſtian forbearing would deſire to be in ſuch a predicament?

But when a man has made up his mind, as the trite expreſſion in favour of an informer imports; "what need he care for, or trouble himſelf about "public opinion?" True; chiefly on infamous occaſions. Yet lord G-----e could not abſolutely reſt his head on ſuch a common bolſter, without feeling ſome thorny prickles of remorſe, in that ge-

general criſis of affairs; and having beſides diſcovered that inſinuations glancing at his deficiency of courage daily gained ground, he thought it neceſſary to ſeek an occaſion of putting a ſtop to the growing prejudicial report; and in conſequence ſuggeſted to the late duke of Marlborough to ſollicit for the chief command of invaſive expeditions on the French coaſt, and that he ſhould be proud to go ſecond in command to his grace: which was accordingly obtained. While the duke rendered himſelf conſpicuous in the eyes of the French, as much by *daily acts* of magnanimity as by the moſt humane and beneficent proceeding on every occaſion, for which they poured bleſſings on his name: the prudent lord G------e, *ſui compos*, having an entire regard for ſelf and ſafety, became ſolely remarkable in the opinion of friends and foes, by the *nightly acts* of lying on board the fleet, which retreating meaſure was variouſly accounted for. A few ſurmized it was in order to try, if like to his illuſtrious anceſtor, as each ſucceeding day might be productive of a fight on ſhore, he could write a ballad at ſea on the preceding night, to ſhew how clear and diſembarraſſed his head was from all depreſſion of fear.

It was by others attributed to the delicacy of lord G------e's ears, that could by no means bear the diſſonant crowing of French cocks, the rude barking of their dogs, of the St. Maloes breed; the unharmonious cackling of their geeſe; and to ſum up all the harſh and untuneable grunting of their ſwine.

Others, more initiated in the art of war, declare this caution to have been a refined ſtroke of generalſhip; becauſe, were the commander in chief to be ſurprized in the night-time and made priſoner on ſhore, with the troops under him, the ſecond in command, by ſleeping on board, would be out of the reach of ſuch peril, and conſequently could give orders for the fleet's ſafety and ſpeedy return home, which would be ſomething; as preventative of the entire loſs of our land and ſea forces employed on that expedition. Many other reaſons were aſſigned; but of leſs weight: and therefore not worthy of recital.

Lord G------e, on his return to England with the duke, was become on the ſudden ſo violent an Antigallican as to loſe all reliſh for, or even a moſt diſtant deſire of, viſiting the French coaſt; wherefore he inſinuated to his grace to obtain from the king the command of the Engliſh forces in

Ger-

Germany, whither he would alſo go his ſecond; becauſe there they ſhould have copious opportunity of improving themſelves in military knowledge, under ſo conſummate and great a general as prince Ferdinand was univerſally allowed.

The plauſibility of the reaſon induced his majeſty to favour the requeſt; and general *Bligh*, who had been ſent for from Ireland to command the reinforcement of Engliſh horſe, called for at that time by prince Ferdinand, was diverted from the ſervice, in which he could, and moſt certainly would, have ſhone (as had been proved by long and honourable experience) to another with which he was entirely unacquainted. 'The conſequence of the ſubſequent exhibitions on the French ſhore are known to every body; and to the politic machinations of lord G------e we are obliged. Who then can doubt his being---*a man of Abilities?*

Let us now follow this ambitious chief in Germany, on whom (after the much lamented deceaſe of that valuable nobleman, the duke of Marlborough) devolved the command of the Britiſh forces. As far as relates to marching, countermarching, ſettling the articles of forage, checking accounts, and quartering of troops, he was very

very well, and ſhewed himſelf admirably qualified to be commiſſary-general to an army. He was always alert to proteſt againſt marching directly to attack the enemy in front; being from a natural inclination backward in aſſailing.

So much has been ſaid and written for and againſt, relative to the affair at *Minden*, that but a few reflections thereupon ſhall be offered to the reader. Had prince Ferdinand been ſeized with an apoplectic fit; his aides de camp killed as they were coming towards; was the Engliſh general to ſtand ſtill; the battle begun, and German ground ſmoking with Britiſh blood?

A keeping within the line of rules may furniſh a tame excuſe; but in every art, ſcience or profeſſion an occaſional deviation from them, by the impulſe of glorious feeling, hath been ever productive of the moſt praiſe-worthy and heroic atchievements. The beſt comment here to be quoted is in Weſtminſter-Abbey;--- where ſee the monument of the gallant captain *Cornwal*, and that of thoſe brave young gentlemen *Harbord* and *Cottrel!* what was the danger of *Minden*, in compariſon with their certain fate; and through choice? Why did not lord G------e take advantage of the

ſuppoſed contradictory orders (of advancing with the Britiſh, or with all the cavalry) to march down with the *whole*, for the quicker diſpatch of buſineſs, and inſuring of victory? Afterward ſhould have been the time to argue with prince Ferdinand, about the perplexity of his orders, and every ungeneral-like omiſſion he might have been guilty of, in regard to the ſecond in command, *&c.* Then, in all probability, the ſuperſeding of Prince Ferdinand muſt have been the conſequence, and the ſole command of the Allied army given to his lordſhip. But the guardian genius of England prevented it; becauſe his lordſhip's barefaced partiality for the Scotch officers, to whom and their nation he was never under the leaſt obligation, in preference to thoſe of England, to which realm he owed birth, nobility and rank, and thoſe of Ireland, where he had been educated, and his father had amaſſed conſiderable ſums, to heal the ſickly ſituation of his fortune, had cauſed much diſſatisfaction and murmuring in the ſeveral regiments.

But this anomulous commander hath ever ſhewn himſelf a ſtranger to the right feelings of a man; becauſe, otherwiſe, and on that ungentleman-like *billet-doux*, reflecting on him, which

was

was delivered throughout the army, he ſhould have inſtantly gone to the prince, with an aide de camp, called him aſide, demanded immediate ſatisfaction, and on the leaſt refuſal, or even heſitation, have *ſhot him through the head*; and thus would have done the daring and intrepid Thomas Sackville. *(ſee Spectator)* Such an act of reſolution, the only ſalve then left for wounded honour, muſt have kept the judgment of the public in ſuſpence, and created numerous partiſans. But Ferdinand is to be ſuppoſed not ſo imprudent as to have iſſued ſuch a billet without a previous knowledge of his man; and that from ſome occurrences which had already happened in the army.

*O Bragge Fitzgerald, where wert thou that day,*
*When recreant George* did *from the battle ſtay?*
*His black ingratitude had driv'n thee far away.*

This *piano* triplet would go well in ricitative; and our two very accurate judges of correct writing, Dr. *Lowth* and Mr. *Harris*, muſt allow, that *did* here is not merely expletive, and foiſted in to eke out the verſe; but, on the contrary, is very *a propos* and ſignificant.

The officers of the allied army in general, and in particular thoſe of the Engliſh corps, were

in a ſtate of anxious expectation for what might be the event: and none of them was more deeply concerned for the fallen chief than the good-natured and generous marquis of G------y, not in the leaſt ambitious of riſing, through the diſgrace of another, eſpecially his countryman and of noble lineage, notwithſtanding the unmannered and untimely ſneer of the former at him; when on hearing the prince's orders, he (what his ſlow-paced lordſhip ſhould have done) was *poſting* to the ſcene of action, and the very front of danger: "My lord, "do you think you are riding at a fox-chace?" In the neighbourhood of a battle, it is imagined, that the ſneerer will never be reproached for the like haſte, except in a contrary direction.

After diſmiſſion his lordſhip being actuated by the latin maxim, ſaid within himſelf, *cedant arma togæ*; down with the ſoldier, up with the orator:---- now let me appear to defend my cauſe before a court-martial: there ſhall I prove myſelf *a man of abilities*. Vain hope!

The affrontive partiality ſhewn by him to Scotch officers, was here diſplayed in a new light againſt the Engliſh bar, by chuſing for his advocate maſter W----rb-----n, forſooth, of eloquent fame, and all the way from Edinburgh.

Some

Some officers, during the courſe of the trial, made uſe of expreſſions, that muſt have provoked to further and ſerious conſequences from the part of any being not ſoapathically kneaded as was the lord and general, then ſunk into counſellor S----e againſt his ſovereign; and who had adopted for his rule of life (but in a new ſenſe) Horace's *integer vitæ*; for, at what time of his cautious exiſtence can he be charged with even an involuntary eſcape of fortitude?

The chief thus brought to ſhame was condemned at the horſe-guards, and aſſigned over to obſcurity from all employments under the crown; in which ſituation, if he had cultivated any acquaintance with diſcretion, he would have for ever remained. But immediately after his preſent majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, unexpectedly appeared at court, and to the ſurprize of moſt, the long forgotten lord G-----e. On which Mr. P---T, then ſecretary of ſtate, obſerved to the other, lord B----e, how improper it was that ſuch a noted perſon ſhould be ſeen there; whereupon his *Buteſhip* anſwered, that it ſhould be whiſpered or inſinuated to him to keep away: but Mr. P---T replied, with warmth, "No "inſinuations nor whiſperings are ſufficient; the "delinquent ought to be told aloud, to de-

"part

" part and keep aloof." From that period, to a very late public notification, lord G-----e was quite ſunk into oblivion from the public's remembrance to the amazing æra of his reſurrection in the ſtate, through Scotch favoritiſm, which interval of time ſhall be filled with a ſuccinct, yet ſatisfactory narrative of the principal tranſactions.

The daily growing evil of the ſtate, lord B-----e conceived an additional reſentment againſt Mr. P---T, for having oppoſed his ſmuggling lord G------e to the royal preſence; and theſe two have been all along fellow-plotters to thwart Mr. P---T's meaſures, and aſperſe, if poſſible, his fame in the eyes of the nation: ſo through all lord B----'s conduct we have very diſcommendatory proofs of lord G-----e, as an object to be wiſhed for; *a man of abilities!*

The reaſon of ſo violent a friendſhip between the two worthies, aroſe from three cauſes, 1ſt, lord G-----e's ſcandalous œconomy in the ordnance department. 2dly, His partiality for the North Britons. 3dly, A fellow-feeling for the cauſe of lord G-----e's diſaſter in Germany; for be it known, the now mighty earl had, when on his continental travels, in a diſpute with a foreign nobleman, moſt ingloriouſly *Mindenized*,---- *vide* Boſwell's

well's reports. A gentleman of that name was B----e's itinerant Mentor.

When Mr. P---T broke off from a perverſe adminiſtration, the late Leviathan B----e become firſt lord of the treaſury, had two ſecretaries of ſtate moulded to his purpoſe,--- H-----x and Egr------. The latter, a true maſtiff for prerogative, had only an opportunity of ſhewing his teeth and intention, when death carried him off ere he could ſee his arbitrary ſcheme completed. At the time of his deceaſe, into ſuch diſreputation preferment had ſunk, that the court was diſtreſſed to take even lord S------h for a ſecretary; and then---two *Monte-gueus* were entruſted with the reins of government!

The elder of the two then in office is one of thoſe *half characters* who unaccountably (till enquired into) uſurps alſo, in the general opinion, the title of *a man of abilities*. But that he too has been overrated, will be manifeſt, from a few anecdotes.

While at the head of a certain board he acquired ſomething of a name by negative merit; that is, by not groſsly offending: yet, what ſuperior talents, or diſtinguiſhed worth, hath been by

by him promoted? And if either the reality of ſemblance of any ſuch thing hath ever happened to him, it was merely thro' a ſpecial regard to his own advantage that was thence to accrue.

On his promotion to the lieutenancy of Ireland, an æra like to that of lord Cheſterfield's was expected there, to whom his ridiculous vanity would fain have himſelf to be compared: But what a difference! Lord Cheſterfield's conduct was open, genuine, great; having a particular attention to provide for the natives of genius recommended to him, ſuch as Dunkin, Brooke, &c. and to ſteer clear of all intereſted party-cabals. Every thing lord Cheſterfield ſaid, either from the throne, or in private, flowed from his own thoughts; as every thing he did was inſtigated by his own ſenſation; in neither guided by others.

H----x during his vice-royalty ſhone in borrowed colours. His terſe and elegant ſpeeches to the Iriſh parliament, ſavoured ſtrongly of the *ſublime* and *beautiful*. His affected ſtroke of diſintereſtedneſs not to accept of the additional ſum granted by a new act (he then governing) for the ſupport of the lord lieutenant's dignity, is truly laughable; when one conſiders, that at the ſame time he was planning ſchemes how to *ſaddle* the nation with

pen-

penſions, that are not only a diſgrace to the liſt, but that he (it is believed) would not dare own to his majeſty--- Six hundred pounds ſterling *per ann.* for a ſtage caſt-off miſtreſs,---- and the reward of public adultery (in this article, however, ſhe's *femme coverte*, as another name ſtands for hers; public ſhame to ſo infamous a proxy)---beſides building her a rural hotel on the wall of a royal park, in defiance of all modeſty, and to the frequent alarm of parents that paſs by with virtuous daughters---- one hundred *per ann.* to a diſcarded actreſs from the Iriſh theatres (and rejected afterwards by Mr. Garrick) to keep company with Mrs. D-n-ſ-n, in public, becauſe ſhe was a married woman! and to whom wedded? to the lyric object of lord G---e's patronage! The huſband, indeed, wrote as well as the wife acted. So here is the ſacred depoſit of national treaſure perverted to a moſt ignominious uſe, the maintenance of fungous excreſcences, and the ſpurious growth of another region; for if the queſtion were ſtarted,

" To whom related, or by whom begot."

None other anſwer can be had, except what cloſes the poet's rhime:

- - - - - - - - - - " It matters not."

It was a noble and ſpirited act of that gentleman, who threw up a penſion rather than his name ſhould be liſted with ſuch. Nor is he more valuable for a ſuperior and uncommonly cultivated genius, than a clearneſs of judgment and ſincerity of heart. . . . .

Had his lordſhip of Hampton continued long in power, he would have been of great uſe to the ſtage, by diſincumbering it of contemptible performers, to be faſtened on Iriſh penſions; or ſublimed from the loweſt degree of *Thalia*'s ſock, to a lucrative and reſpectable rank of horſe-officer, (the claim of birth, long exceptionable ſervice, or ſome diſtinguiſhing act) as is now a nephew, uncle, or brother of this favourite lady's, who like *Foote*'s *Major Sturgeon*, was obliged, in a hurry, to learn the knack of turning out his toes.

It was for conducting himſelf in ſuch a ſhameful manner in Sicily, and ſo affrontful to its inhabitants, that *Verres* drew upon him the eloquent indignation of *Cicero*. For *Verres* alſo had his doxy, the guide and rule of his miſtaken beneficence. By Rome's great orator he is painted, *Mulierculâ nixus in littore*, &c.--but his lordſhip, it is ſaid, intends marrying the dame, ſhould her huſband

huſband obligingly move out of life. What a compliment to the ladies of Albion; and the well-earned ribband!

The commencement of H-----x's amour with this woman, of neglected charms, if ever ſhe had any, and diſcharged from every theatre, as no longer worth being employed as a ſinger, is very entertaining and deſerves recital. . . . Having had it buzz'd in his ears, that more perſons than her huſband claimed the honour of a prior acquaintance to his lordſhip in the lady's good graces, his tender jealouſy was much alarmed; wherefore he employed thoſe in whom he could confide, to ſound ſeveral of the ſuppoſed, to him preceding, paramours. The firſt applied to was an Italian fiddler, who had formerly known her at Marybone-Gardens, when, as warbling Miſs F----k-n--r, ſhe was the ſyren of that place, for the entertainment of the public. Signior Violino's reply was,

*Per il dio vivente Io non l'ho . . .*

The next ſounded was a French dancing-maſter, who, ſhrugging his ſhoulders, thus evaded the queſtion:

*Foi de galant homme cela ne ſe demande pas---fie donc.*

The third ſifted was an Iriſh player, whoſe choleric anſwer was, " Zounds, Sir, what do you take " me for? No man but a ſcoundrel would boaſt " of a lady's favour after he had it."

A report that none of the examined perſons had anſwered in the affirmative, calmed the delicate uneaſineſs of his lordſhip to ſuch a degree of implicit confidence, that, ſince, were he to ſee a male viſitor ever ſo cloſely addreſſing her, ſhe need only, on ſight of his lordſhip, throw the gallant from her; then rubbing the palm of one hand with the other, ſmirk it up to her cull, and whiſper him in the ear, " Be not jealous, dear " Halli----, he is an obliging good natured gen- " man, who hath uſed his utmoſt ſkill, and kind " endeavours, to rid me of a tingling fleſh-worm " ---- that's all ----"

When nobles or others keep miſtreſſes, and ſupport them with their retainers, out of their own fortunes; diſcharging, at the ſame time, their lawful debts, no one has a right (except in regard to ſcandalous example) to take notice thereof. But when the royal treaſure is debaſed to vile purpoſes; that cries aloud for cenſure: becauſe it ought never to be allotted but to ſome claims of birth, ſervice, or diſtinguiſhed merit.

As

As for the private and immoral life of the name-ſake and co-equal in employment, S-----h, it is too fetid and ulcerous to venture ſtretching one's finger towards; therefore on ſo hideous an object let the curtain of infamy be for ever drawn; while through ſucceeding ages, will be read with deteſtation all accounts of that miniſtry, when chief ſecretaries became vile informers, the betrayers of private friendſhip; and under-ſecretaries of the ſtate, and ſollicitors of the treaſury, acted the part of conſtables, in breaking into gentlemens houſes and purloining their papers, &c.---- when general warrants, a perſecution of the preſs, and every act of violence was encouraged, that could irritate the ſubject and reflect diſhonour on the throne.--- when through their arbitrary applications ſuch of the foreign ambaſſadors, Woronzow, Kniphauſen, &c. were called away from our court becauſe they had entertained a veneration for Mr. P--t, and an intercourſe of friendly eſteem with the young patriots of the preſent miniſtry----when a lord lieutenant of Ireland, celebrated for his magnificence, and ſtrictly adhering to honour in that high office (theſe traits muſt point out the earl of N---th--m-b--l---d to every reader) had been diſreſpectfully treated through the indecent and unprecedented manner of landing his property at the cuſtom-

houſe,

houſe, by dirty and ſiniſter orders of the too deſervedly fallen *G--v-lle* and beggarly *Monte-gueux's*; becauſe he, virtuouſly obſtinate, had refuſed to hyper-charge the Iriſh penſion-liſt in behalf of ſome more unworthies of their recommendation; many aſſert, of Jemmy Twitcher himſelf! ------- May all ſuch, and their foul co-operators, enjoy, unrivalled, what they have ſo eminently incurred, the nation's eternal abhorrence, which will be the never-failing inheritance of thoſe that delight in villainous undertakings, and ſacrilegiouſly trampling on the rights of a people, whether in Europe or America, to pleaſe an iniquitous favourite.

Yet, one obligation the public is under to theſe caitifs, and that is, the opportunity given to lord chief juſtice PRATT, of ſettling the boundaries of freedom in one very eſſential point; ſo that, in compliment to his new title, as the nation now ſtands, it may conſtitutionally be called, *Camden*'s *Britannia!* ----

The idea of *Camden* comes in luckily here, like an Arabian breeze to ſweeten and relieve our harraſſed intellects from the cadaverous ſtench of a peſtilential adminiſtration, againſt whoſe very near mortal influenza he tugged with ſuch Herculean

lean labour to the wiſhed-for revivification of liberty. ----

Of the Cumberland ſucceſſors in miniſterial power, but little hitherto can be ſaid, excepting the late glorious event of Saturday *Feb.* 22, they having been unfortunately deprived of their leader; who, perhaps, died ſeaſonably, that he might never come to the diſagreeable knowledge of what we fear but too juſtly, floweth from us on this melancholly occaſion in blank verſe:

" The unſuſpecting's eaſily deceived."

By the jokers of the outed party, that miniſtry was called the heterogenous junto, the unnatural mixture, the farce of grey heads and green heads, the January and May of legiſlation; alluding for one part of the charge to old lady Cl-rem---t, and dowager W--ch---ſea.---However, of the younger part, from their known integrity, and tried honour through life, as well as true national ſpirit, may be aſſerted, that if they have done no miſchief, and not paſſively acceded to any dirty work, it was through choice, and that their utmoſt happineſs would have been to contribute to the public welfare; but too many ſtumbling-blocks were thrown in their way, and the wheels of govern-

ment

ment clogged with prepared and ſtudied difficulties, which made them chearfully declare to this purpoſe:

*Good people of England, our truth never doubt;*
*Unſtain'd we rode in; ſo unblam'd we'll ride out.*
*Down, down, to the Scotch; derry down, &c.*

To add to the brilliancy of the times, the public's admiration was unexpectedly arouzed on reading in the news-papers, that the long deceaſed in military fame, lord George (for the introduction of whom, at all events, ſuch indefatigable pains have long been taken by the E. of B.) was revived as one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland, and appointed a member of the privy-council. It was alſo whiſpered by the Scotch faction, that he was to command the troops for enforcing the ſtamp-act; in order, forſooth, to wipe off the indellible ſtain of *Minden*. This explaineth lord M----tſt---t, and his heading a certain diviſion with an air of preconceived triumph over the *American* intereſt.

To the adviſers of ſuch miſtaken meaſures, be the following remarks urged, with all mildneſs---- Sure ſome regard ought to be paid to the reſentful feelings of a meritorious, and loyal people; and that it were wrong to affront a whole nation

by

by an ill-timed complaiſance to *one* undeſerving.--- Is no reſpect to be paid to our late ſovereign's memory, who, with his own hand, ſtruck the convicted out of that liſt, and thus addreſſed the diſconſolate father at their firſt interview after the ſhameful day of *Minden*: " D-----t, I am glad to " ſee you, for our long acquaintance ſake; but " ſpeak not of your ſon, he has diſgraced us both."

Inaſmuch as his behaviour in *Ireland* is no recommendation to his having any power in England; ſo his having run the gauntlet of ſuperior military diſcipline, and thereby become callous to the public's diſadvantageous opinion of him, that check to an ingenuous mind from miſdoing ſhould be an eternal bar, and a leſſon to all the young nobility.

It was not apprehended he ſhould ever be heard of more, unleſs as an Editor of Sir *John Falſtaff*'s celebrated ſpeech, accompanied with notes of his lordſhip's own contriving, for which he is believed to be very well qualified:

" What is honour? A word. What is that " word honour? Air.----- Who hath it? He that " died on Wedneſday:------- therefore I'll none " of it" Let WOLFE and other hot-headed

fellows of the ſame caſt, ruſh upon the enjoyment of ſuch a chimera.

Had *Minorca* not been loſt, *Bynge* would not have ſuffered: a victory was obtained at *Minden*, therefore S----le's life was ſpared; for, had the day been loſt, it muſt as ſurely have been forfeited as the admiral's was, and not be the cauſe of new and general diſſatisfaction to his country. The only way that is left him now to oblige it, inſtead of filling our daily publications with prepared queries and replies by himſelf and dull dependents.---- how cunning the artifice! is to pay a viſit to the Elyſian ſhades, where he may preſent himſelf to the earl of D-----t, leaning on Prior, and to Sir Edward Sackville, brandiſhing a ſword, reeking with Scotch blood; his lordſhip the while conducting in one hand his Anglo-Hibernian laureat (the creature's pilfered odes, and patron's vile apologies all bundled upon its back) while he waves in the other hand the *Minden billet doux*, ſigned FERDINAND. The two illuſtrious Sackvilles, induced by ſuch cogent vouchers, muſt, without doubt, and with the greateſt alacrity, hail and acknowledge him--- *a man of abilities!*

With the laſt paragraph the concluſion of this pamphlet was intended; but new monſters ariſing

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in the political Horizon, and ſome old ones being recalled into action, drew upon ours and the people's wonder ſo faſt, that, unable to take in and anſwer the enormous draughts, it almoſt proved bankrupt in aſtoniſhment.

Near the latitude of Bloomſbury-Square were diſcovered three balls, with a ducal coronet over them, and a gallows at hand, having an Iriſh harp on the top, near which ſtood, in a piteous taking, an adventuring 'ſquire, of the hazard-table. The weavers of Spital-Fields were aſſembled to enjoy the pleaſing ſight with the ſame extatic rapture as Jews gaze upon a thunder-cloud, in full hopes of a deſcending meſſiah!

All this matter of ſurprize was ſaid to have been brought about by the intermediation of a wight, whoſe name is ſynonimous to *double-dealing*, though not a *Maſkwell*; whom the vileſt petty-foggers ſtart from, and point after, as a diſgrace to venal practice. Yet this ambi-dexter agent has had the bargained-for and abetted effrontery, with *blood runing cold* at the ſame time, to open a proſtitute mouth, not to bellow, but to bray againſt the dictates of truth.---O fine, O virtuous, O patriotic aſſociation, and worthy of ſuch a cementing reconciler, long obligingly famous for ſtretching out a hand to both parties, *ſorti paratus utrique*;---- and long the

cauſe of a Weſtminſter joke upon words, "that, "although ſo far *North-on*, he cannot make his "way through YORKE;"---- which accompliſhed young nobleman riſeth equal to his father's merit.

The dreaded conſequence of ſo frequent revolutions in the ſtate, is, that we ſhall at laſt become a prey to diſſentions at home, and the joke of foreign courts.

To the out of door folks, who are pleaſed to talk of forcing the Americans, the obvious anſwer is; can we? Ireland, whenever refractory, the Engliſh fleet can ſurround; the Scotch, whenever *rebellious* (according to their aſſumed excluſive charter) can be driven up into a corner; but even that at no ſmall expence, as hath been proved in the year *forty-five*, againſt a collection of banditti, not exceeding five thouſand effectual men. Neither of theſe two expedients can be carried into practice againſt America, or her inhabitants. Conſider the vaſt diſtance from England thither, conſequently the long voyage. What a number of ſhips then requiſite for any given number of forces, and to carry proviſions, not only for their paſſage, but their maintenance after landing? Inaſmuch as it is to be ſuppoſed that the people failed againſt, on a very firſt appearance of an hoſtile armament,

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would drive and move every article of proviſions, &c. from the ſhore far up into the country, and places inacceſſible. Be it alſo remembered, what a numerous militia they have: ſome ſay, they can turn out, on occaſion, ſuch as *pro aris & focis*, ninety thouſand men, all armed! Is it not to be feared, that our ſoldiers would act but lukewarmly againſt their countrymen and relations? Might not many be ſeduced to go over on a proffer of liberty and a landed poſſeſſion? Should we not, by thus exaſperating, provoke them to think of eſtabliſhing manufactories, and conſequently ſtarve thoſe of England; an effect much to be dreaded. Is it to be ſuppoſed that the chief princes of the houſe of *Bourbon* would be idle ſpectators, and not lend private aſſiſtance, at leaſt, if not openly declare, on ſuch a tempting incident for them.------ Who principally encouraged the grand rebellion, that brought an unhappy monarch to a ſcaffold? French politics, directed by cardinal Richelieu.

Why ſhould what now is, and hath been long practiſed in France and elſewhere become ſuddenly offenſive in England, to the boaſted ears of freedom, and ſuppoſed abhorrers of all oppreſſive meaſures. The aſſembled ſtates of Languedoc, with the king's lieutenant, the provincial governor at

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their head, *tax themſelves*, according to the exigency of the times and their computed faculties :--- yet, would abſolutely refuſe any *tax* from either king or miniſtry; nor would they look upon themſelves in conſequence, or be deemed, even at the French court, the leſs good ſubjects; becauſe they live up to their original compact, in whatever form conceived, and long eſtabliſhed uſages. Why cauſe alarming innovations when things can be done eaſily in the old way?

Such founded ſtates or aſſemblies of power can never be impleaded for rebellion, till they peremptorily refuſe granting any taxes in their uſual way, without ſhewing ſufficient or even any ſhadow of reaſon for ſuch refuſal; then the ſupreme authority under which they derive, can have recourſe to enforcing, and not before: becauſe ſuch a coercive expedient would be liable to the charge of oppreſſion. Nor can any equitable alteration be made in the adminiſtration of ſuch ſtates and provinces, but by the mutual conſent of the two parties, the delegators and receivers of power entering into and ſigning a new compact; at each and every of which a then-judged equivalent is ſuppoſed to have been given; and which to explain in all its variety of caſes, would take up too much room here. Nay

the clergy of France, a corps ſo devoted to monarchy, aſſemble every year, to *tax themſelves*, and in the manner ſeeming moſt practicable to them. The Americans, inſtead of being glad to ſee, muſt dread the arrival of every ſhip from England (the ſenate aſſembled) left charged with ſome new *tax*, they unconſulted; by which means their property would be moſt uncertain.

It is amazing that the Scotch, whoſe ineffectual politics are now defeated in America, ſhould be the moſt clamorous againſt her natives, as *rebels!* And the reaſon why, cannot be readily aſſigned, unleſs thro' jealouſy of trade, that they would fain monopolize to themſelves, and by which, indeed, they have hitherto thriven pretty well, as witneſs their place-occupants at preſent, while the loyaliſts of England and Ireland are, for the moſt part, neglected. The uninformed how things are now managed, would be almoſt induced to think that we were rather under the reign of a *Stuart*, than a *Brunſwic*:---the ſervice of which moſt excellent and valuable monarch is not more diſhonoured by the delinquents among his flying eſcorte, the light horſe, than by the more weighty plunderers of the public in higher departments; and as the minor ſinners (becauſe ſuch) are ſure to be treated according

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cording to their demerits (yet one plea can be urged in alleviation of their guilt, that the corps being of Scotch inſtitution, it only kept up the known Caledonian ſpirit in regard to England) ſo may the great and titled ones be brought to condign puniſhment, and the glorious ceremony be inaugurated, by tearing away the noxious northern bramble from off the royal oak, around whoſe ſacred trunk it ſo wantonly and contumaciouſly twines, to the totally eclipſing the majeſty thereof from being ſeen in a proper view; at the ſame time torpifying it from all genuine and imperial energy. -----Whatever patriot ſhall be able to effect theſe long wiſhed-for ends, will be gratefully proclaimed throughout our loyal realms in Europe, the iſlands, and America's extenſive empire,

THE MAN OF ABILITIES.

FINIS.

Page 35, line 5. for *Thames*, read Sir *Edward*. Line 6, for *Spectator*, read *Guardian*.

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